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January 26, 1966 - Friday.

Temperature still in the twenties, the main streets cleared, but elsewhere, the snow unmelting.

The British delegation has dispersed; most members have returned home.

Had a long talk with Walt Rostow this morning. His mental fertility is remarkable.

Lunched with Bill Clark. It is possible he will be offered the directorship of the English Speaking Union, with headquarters in New York. If so, and satisfactory financial arrangements are made, he will accept, and resign from USIA.

I received a message this afternoon requesting my attendance at a meeting on February 2, in Washington, of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission. As I shall not, even if there is no flight delay, reach London until Sunday, January 30, I am disinclined to take off again for the United States two days later, though I am deeply interested in the form a memorial to the neglected Wilson will take. I shall try to settle this with the Chairman of the Commission, Dean Sayre.

In retrospect, the meeting with the British was satisfactory. It allayed American fears that they would no longer, in view of diminished economic and financial resources, play a global political and military role. They expect to cut their current $6.7 billion defense budget to $5.6 by 1970, but with improved cost effectiveness should still command an important military establishment.

After dinner last night, in a small group, Dean Rusk stated the US position on the three particulars regarding which the British had requested urgent answers. He spoke to this effect:

Indo-Pacific. The four-power proposal which you have made raises far-reaching questions, including the question of how it would relate to our present separate and collective commitments and arrangements, including those under SEATO. Thus, the questions raised by your proposal will require extended and careful consideration by this Government and no reply can be made to you on it at this time. Our consideration will, of course, have to include taking account of the views of Australia and New Zealand and we would be interested in any reactions you receive from those Governments. In the meanwhile, we would appreciate any additional clarification and amplification that you may feel able to make on how this proposal can be related to the other commitments that both of us have throughout the area.

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We welcome your statement that you will stay in Singapore as long as possible (we are inclined to think that this may well be longer than you now apparently anticipate). We hope that, when confrontation ends, you will discuss with us, in the light of the situation prevailing at the time, your planned reduction of forces.

On Libya. We are prepared to have a Working Group to discuss with [redacted] you contingency planning on the understanding that the US cannot go beyond the President's letter to King Idris.

On Offsets. 1. The US is willing to do what it can with the Germans, bilaterally, (safeguarding our own balance of payments interests) on immediate problems.

2. The US is willing to examine various longer-term approaches outlined by Stewart to prevent overseas military expenditures from unduly burdening balance of payments (EDC principle, etc.).

3. The US is willing to support NATO statistical study on burden sharing which UK has put forward in NATO. We understand precise terms of reference are now under discussion.

Dined on terrapin with Marian Leiter at the Metropolitan; her appreciation of this Chesapeake Bay exotic matches mine.

January 29, 1966 - Saturday

I was on the alert this morning for a possible meeting with the President and the Top Brass on nuclear sharing. Their concerns were, however, with the problem of Vietnam. I believe the resumption of bombing in the North will soon be resumed. Passions are intense about the wisdom, or lack of it, of so doing. Many Senators, including Fulbright and Mike Mansfield, want the pause to continue. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and others believe the US forces and their allies will soon suffer heavier casualties if we do not now renew the bombing, since it is presumed the lull enables the enemy to repair previous damage.

State is divided on the question. George Ball doubts the military efficacy of such activity, and thinks the political effect is to strengthen the Northern Government. Rusk is said to be hard-nosed, McNamara undecided. No one believes the Ho Cai Minh Government has any present intention of agreeing to a conference.

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Hanoi thinks our resolution will weaken, as did that of the French. They derive encouragement from manifestations, demonstrations, teach-ins, utterances of Senators, editorials in the New York Times and other periodicals, hostile to our announced policy.

The President has wisely steered a middle course between the rocky cliffs of extremism. But his popularity as a pilot is diminishing.

Scotty Reston, Generals Jim Gavin and Matt Ridgway, propose a fall back by our forces to strong points and enclaves.

I had passage on the 7 p. m. Pan American non-stop flight from Dulles to London. It was by no means certain we would get off in the blowing snowstorm. A fourteen-inch fall is predicted for the Washington area; it seemed to me the better part of it had already descended. The plane was thoroughly scraped, before we lumbered down the runway, two hours late. After thirty minutes of rough going, all was serene.

January 30, 1966 - Sunday

I spent three blissful hours in bed before lunching with E, who returned this morning from Easton Neston. We had a lazy day in mild weather--55° in contrast to 5° last night in Washington.

January 31, 1966 - Monday

Mild, spring-like day. E came to the office, with the four springer spaniels, for lunch. We dealt with invitations.

Admiral Noel Gaylor came to see me this afternoon. Also Ogden Reid arrived, concerned over the closing of the Library. I explained the circumstances leading to the decision. He was interesting about his trip with Senator Javits to Vietnam, but made no optimistic predictions.

February 1, 1966 - Tuesday

I went this morning to Nigeria House to sign a book of condolence, opened to commemorate the death of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the murdered Prime Minister.

Stopped by Kerin to return a marble 18th Century lion I had purchased there ten days ago. I am keeping a Sevres biscuit bust of Louis XVI bought the same afternoon at Mann and Fleming.

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Lunched at White's.

This afternoon Mr. Maillard, an intelligent, personable Republican member of the House from California, came to see me. He was enthusiastic over the last conference at Ditchley, attended by ten to a dozen Congressmen. He is active in shipping matters, and hopes to have an international agreement signed to safeguard passengers and crew on floating firetraps.

Mr. Pennington, who looks after Virginia Surtees' tax affairs, came at my request to the office. Jim is flabbergasted by the additional British income taxes she has been called upon to pay. I am now sufficiently informed of the facts in the case to explain it to her. She lives in an almost penurious fashion ; I shall advise her to spend part of her principal, for she will always be modestly protected by income from trust estates.

Thomas Hughes, Director of Intelligence at State, came to see me.

When I lunched some weeks ago at Purdeys', we were shown records of some of the famous British shots. One of the greatest shots of all time was Lord Ripon; with his almost equally famous companion Lord Walsingham, out of 100 pheasants, they killed 98, each missing one bird. During Ripon's lifetime his game books show 556, 803 head of game to his own gun. I doubt whether any pheasant shoots today show anything like the same quantity of birds as prior to the first World War. On December 18, 1913, at Lord Burnham's place, Hall Barn, there was a bag of 5937 pheasants. In November 1912, five guns at Lord Iveagh's place, Elveden, killed 2407 pheasants, 806 partridges, 18 hares, and 13 rabbits.

February 2, 1966 - Wednesday

I started off the morning with an intelligence briefing at Admiral Thach's Naval headquarters. What we saw and heard was enthralling, and a great display of the US Navy's intelligence collection efforts. The growth of Soviet marine activities over the past few years is stupendous. They use every facility to remain sea-borne, whereas formerly they were limited by the necessity of having recourse to harbors and fixed installations. Now with their tenders and fuelling satellite repair vessels, they can remain for extended periods at sea. Their build-up in the Mediterranean is especially notable.

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I lunched at the American Club with Bill Fitzgerald and some other people.

Anthony Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, talked to me about his current conversations with the British, in which he has been instructed to try to persuade them to shut off British flag ships from carrying cargoes to North Vietnam. The feeling in the American Congress on this subject is becoming increasingly violent, since the great majority of all free world shipping to Haiphong enters under the British flag. In reality, many of these vessels are under Hong Kong charters to Communist countries, particularly to Peking. All sorts of legal questions are involved, but any decision reached by the British Government will be primarily a political one.

The argument has been made that HMG should do everything possible to shut off this trade, especially in view of the thorough cooperation we have given them in respect to sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Dean Rusk made these points forcibly to Messrs. Stewart and Healey on their recent trip to Washington. Solomon will continue his discussions at the official level for the next day or two, and then I think I should take the matter up with the Foreign Secretary.

If HMG makes the decision for which we are asking, it will be unpopular with the Parliament and public.

Reports from members of the Government increasingly favor the setting of a General Election toward the end of March or possibly in April. The Prime Minister, however, has not yet committed himself.

Congressman John Rhodes, Republican of Arizona, came to see me. He talked sympathetically and intelligently about his experiences at Ditchley, and expressed a high regard for the character of the British people, as well as for the skill in presentation of their representatives at the Conference.

February 3, 1966 - Thursday

Diana Cooper's house in Little Venice was burgled last night by four masked men. Diana and Iris Tree were tied up, and the servants forced to lie on the floor in the same room. No one yet knows what was actually stolen, for immediately after the departure of the robbers Diana went to a party and Iris Tree to the opera.

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Ogden Reid thoughtfully sent me the following telegram:

> "Congressman Ogden Reid wanted you to know that he was sorry not to be able to call you before leaving London. He also wishes to inform you that Acting Foreign Secretary George Thomson asked him for his opinion regarding desirability of some MP's going to Vietnam for first-hand look. On personal basis Reid encouraged this idea both as indication of allied support for US effort in Vietnam and to increase influential UK understanding of problems there. Congressman Reid also wanted you to know that he had taken liberty of mentioning this idea to the Secretary. The Congressman sends his warm regards."

We have had previous discussions with the British on this subject, and I think it a good idea. In the Embassy we have been of the opinion that an invitation for UK MP's to go to Vietnam should come from the South Vietnamese Government.

George Newman returned this morning, having been delayed three days in New York and Washington because of snow conditions. He said the final snow fall in Washington was 18 inches. It took him seven hours to go by train from New York to Washington earlier in the week. When he took off from Kennedy Airport only one runway was in use.

I am still without instructions on discussions of nuclear sharing with the Prime Minister. When I was in Washington Dean Rusk sent a memorandum to the President, as well as a suggested letter from the President to the Prime Minister, probably in the following terms, although there may have been minor changes at the last moment:

There is no disposition here to hurry about this matter, and if I receive no instructions for the present I am certain an initiative will not be taken by any one in the British Government. Meanwhile, the uncertain Germans seem to have made no approach to the British. George McGhee sent a telegram yesterday to the Department, repeated to Chip Bohlen and myself, in which he recommends as respects nuclear sharing:

> "Any progress in the establishment of practical Atlantic nuclear arrangements involving collective ownership of weapons will be at the price of further estrangement of France and Germany. If Germany does not press for rapid progress along these lines it would, I believe, be to our advantage to let Germany seek to work out this problem in the first instance with her European neighbors, including France, even though this could lead to suggestions for the creation of a European nuclear force. Meanwhile we should strengthen consultative arrangements within the alliance in the nuclear field."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Ambassador Bruce's Discussions of Nuclear Sharing with Prime Minister Wilson

When Ambassador Bruce met with you on January 14 it was agreed that at the time of his return to Washington for the Stewart-Healey meetings he would be given further instructions for his talks with Prime Minister Wilson on nuclear sharing.

The Ambassador's task, as I see it, is to try to achieve an agreement in principle, initially among the British, the Germans and ourselves on a collective nuclear arrangement based on four British submarines, a like number of American ships, and substantial German financial contribution. This position rests on the ANF proposals, which the Prime Minister has indicated the British Government continues to support, and on Erhard's aide memoire, which you commended to Mr. Wilson in your letter of December 21. While it is important to reach an early decision in principle with the British on an arrangement of this sort, we need not surface the matter now. Active negotiations can be held back until the Germans see the end of the current Common Market crisis, the Prime Minister has his Rhodesian difficulties more in hand and we have developed a base of Congressional understanding. Meantime we can also keep in touch with the Italians and the Dutch.

I believe that Ambassador Bruce should be authorized to make it entirely clear to the Prime Minister where we want this matter to come out. If we fail to follow up on the German aide memoire and your letter to Mr. Wilson he will become increasingly committed to his independent deterrent, and it will be

more

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more difficult to work out a collective solution. If we are clear with Mr. Wilson now, we and the British should be able to avoid getting at cross purposes during the Geneva negotiations or when he goes to Moscow, and we could return a constructive interim answer to the German memorandum.

I am enclosing a suggested note from you to the Prime Minister. In answering his letter to you of January 6 you could re-emphasize your interest in this subject and also let him know the outlines of your recent exchange with the Russians on non-proliferation.

Dean Rusk

Enclosure:

Suggested note

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Suggested letter to Prime Minister Wilson

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have talked with Ambassador Bruce about the nuclear sharing matter and he will be able to give you my further thoughts on this subject.

I am glad you agree that the German memorandum provides the basis for serious consideration of this difficult but important subject. Your own ANF proposal and the German paper should permit us to find a common ground. I have asked David Bruce to explain why we believe it wise to reach an early understanding in principle on a nuclear sharing arrangement even though it may be desirable to defer carrying it out for the time being.

There is no doubt that the Special Committee of Defense Ministers should pay solid dividends. But I do not think it would be an appropriate body to consider the nuclear sharing problem. In fact, in proposing the Special Committee we made clear our view that the problem of nuclear sharing would be considered in some other framework. We believe this is the way other governments will regard the matter.

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We have had some further exchanges with the Russians about non-proliferation that are related to this subject. I want you to know I have made it absolutely clear to Moscow that we in no way accept their contention that a collective nuclear force would be incompatible with non-proliferation.

Sincerely,

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I must confess bewilderment over what the real German Government attitude is on this question. Since it is not one of public or political interest here at this time, I should imagine the British will want to evade serious conversations about it at least until the Select Committee's meeting in Washington on February 17, when von Hassel is supposed to set forth further German views on the subject.

A message came in from the Secretary, for delivery to Michael Stewart, in the following terms:

After considerable debate, the Vietnam question was approved as a subject for consideration by the Security Council, but further action on it postponed for the time being. I assume we will not press the matter until this tentative by Rusk is cleared.

The new Ambassador of Belgium, Jean van den Bosch, came to see me this morning. We had known his wife and himself in Paris. He is a Doctor of Law and holder of diplomas in history and political science. He entered the diplomatic service in 1934, served in London, Paris, Peking and Ottawa before becoming in 1941 1st Secretary at the Foreign Ministry in exile in London. He was Ambassador in Cairo in August, 1955, and Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in July, 1959; and was the first Ambassador to the Belgian Congo on independence, but returned fairly soon to the Ministry when the Embassy in Leopoldville closed. He spoke enthusiastically of Bill Burden, who he said during his Ambassadorship in Belgium had been most helpful in negotiations over the Congo. He praised Burden's technique of flying back to Washington, even if only to remain there a day, in order to bring to President Eisenhower's attention the facts pertaining to the Congo situation.

Van den Bosch said Tshombe had lately been in Brussels, seemed in excellent health and spirits, and if he lived, would be an important political personality in his country. He believes the Congo much more united than it ever has been in the past, with the people determined to create and maintain national unity. Its resources are rich enough, in his opinion, to make it self supporting within a maximum period of ten years, thereby relieving other countries of the burden of furnishing external assistance.

There are between 40 and 50 thousand Belgians resident there, unendangered at present by manifestations or attacks.

Paul Henri Spaak is coming here next month with his wife, and asked the new Ambassador to see whether they could not have an intimate lunch with E and myself. We are anxious to do this, and will make the necessary arrangements.

S E C R E T

QUOTE

Within the past 24 hours a few straws in the wind have appeared which may indicate Hanoi is more interested in engaging in serious discussions with us on Viet Nam settlement than appeared case through last weekend. For example, we have report that French representative in Hanoi had conversation with Soviet Ambassador who allegedly said DRV tough statements are not last word and Hanoi wishes to maintain contacts with us.

In addition, TASS correspondent in Washington asked Moyers today what US views are on Geneva Conference. Moyers pointed out we have consistently indicated willingness to go back to Geneva. In later comment to US reporter, TASS man hinted reason for his question was to indicate that Soviets had previously been negative on Geneva Conference because of Hanoi's opposition but that DRV now more receptive to this idea.

While we cannot yet gauge validity of these indicators, we remain eager, as HMG knows, to explore every opening and exhaust all possibilities of getting negotiations started. Therefore, it seems to us that another probe by UK of Soviet willingness to join them as co-chairmen in convening new Geneva Conference is worthwhile. Goldberg took up this matter with Caradon this morning.

As UK knows, UN SC has adjourned subject to call of President while consultations are undertaken. We are quite content to let adjournment continue while private efforts to get talks going are in train and have no desire to let formal SC debate cut across such efforts. We would hope that soundings of this kind could be undertaken expeditiously so we can get clearer picture among other things of how to play extent of SC adjournment.

END QUOTE

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I lunched with E at Bucks. Afterwards, we went down to Pimlico Road and bought a large, almost white, turtle shell, like the one I have always envied the ownership of by Kay Halle. These shells are rare; this is only the second I have ever seen.

Anthony Solomon came to see me again this afternoon. His conversations with British officials on shutting off trade by British flag vessels to North Vietnam have been discouraging. We have made an engagement to present our case to Michael Stewart tomorrow morning; Solomon will return to Washington tomorrow afternoon.

Tonight we had a dinner for Eugene Black, Anne Fleming, the Theodore Whites, Pam and Michael Berry.

Anne gave an hilarious account of Lana Cooper's experience with the robbers. She seems to have thoroughly enjoyed the incident, and according to every one, looks twenty years younger as a result of it; she is 73. It seems she has had for years the habit of keeping £700 in notes in an envelope in her bedroom. The burglars took this, but for some unaccountable reason, in the hurry of departure dropped about £400 on their way out. They made off with all her jewelry, but when she pointed out that one necklace was of false pearls, they tossed it back, after making sure her statement was true.

Teddy White was in customary effervescent mood; his mind is always vigorous and imaginative. His voracious curiosity and excellent memory enable him to talk with ease on a great variety of subjects. He is one of the most companionable men in the world, and he and Nancy are sure to accumulate a host of friends in England.

Gene Black has just arrived here from Kuwait and other places in the Middle East. He broke a little toe just before starting on his trip, and still hobbles painfully around. His Asian Development Bank is now fully financed.

February 4, 1966 - Friday

Temperature in the 50's, raining. I went this morning to see Michael Stewart at the Foreign Office with Bill Armstrong and Anthony Solomon. Our conversation there is fully recorded in this telegram:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

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Classification

Charge: State

Control: 102

Date: February 4, 1966
3:17 PM

ACTION: SECSTATE IMMEDIATE 3674

INFO: Ambassy SAIGON ROUTINE 203

Ambassy HONG KONG ROUTINE 80

LIMDIS.

North Viet-Nam Shipping.

1. Ambassador, SOLOMON, and Ecomin saw STEWART at 9:45 this morning. Stewart was accompanied by Under-Secretary GORE-BOOTH and four officials. Ambassador passed copies Stewart of memorandum prepared by Solomon summarizing talks and then asked Solomon make presentation. Solomon stated there were two kinds of problems, one of which could be handled through various methods of persuasion of ship owners, and one, the Peking-controlled ships, which apparently required some form of official action. He noted that in preceding day point had been made that Governor in Council would have authority to issue order in Hong Kong, and that UK Government had authority under 1958 legislation. His request was for a commitment by Britain to consider actively question of suitable official action. He went on to say that in addition he HT hoped to be able to return to Washington with the understanding that all instruments of persuasion would be brought to bear by British Government to remove from UK registry all British flag ships which are not Peking controlled.

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Change: Control: 101

- 2 -

Date:

2. Solomon said that he recognized there were political problems for the British Government on which he was not competent to pass judgment, but that in the view of our Congress and of the Executive Branch of the Government, we have gone out of our way to support Britain on Southern Rhodesia and a great many people in the Congress and elsewhere have put the two issues together and are now protesting that 80% of all Free World shipping in the North Viet-Nam trade is British. Earlier in the past year the percentage was lower, but other governments have responded by using their influence, and other Free World shipping has been markedly [redacted] reduced. This creates an extremely difficult situation and very bad impression on the part of the American people, which is injurious to Anglo-American relations. It is impossible to see why our major ally is unable to do what other governments in the Free World have done to help us in this matter, since the trade of NVN is essentially helpful to its economy.

3. Foreign Minister Stewart responded by saying that the Secretary of State had made clear to him in the presence of the President how strong the feeling was in Washington about this. He pointed out that [redacted] it was easier for Norway and other European countries to take action along the lines suggested than it was for Britain because of British ownership of Hong Kong. He said he understood that the total amount of British shipping had declined markedly, and that the total amount of [redacted] trade between Britain and

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FEL[illegible]GRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Change: Control: 101

- 3 - Date:

North Viet-Nam was not great. Therefore, it was not a matter of great quantitative importance. He said he understood that it was a political and emotional problem in the United States, but that Viet-Nam was a political and emotional problem in Britain.

4. The Foreign Minister went on to say that it was extremely difficult to speak in terms of legislation or of orders in council. Shipping is a mainstay of the British economy and anything restricting shipping would arouse great objection throughout British society. Furthermore Mr. Stewart said he did not want to attempt to take action on legislation or orders which might evoke a reaction both here and in Hong Kong of sufficient scale to prevent action, and which would also leave lingering bitterness.

5. With respect to persuasion, Mr. Stewart said that progress had been made. He said this process would be continued and pushed further. He wondered if pressure had been put on Hong Kong ships, and the answer from his officials was that no efforts had been made there. He la Mare said that on IX ships we were now down to three Greek ones, and that something more could be done in the way of persuasion. Mr. Solomon urged strong efforts with the Greek company and asked that action could be taken in Hong Kong.

6. The Foreign Secretary said that he was prepared to consider available administrative measures in Hong Kong which could hamper these ships. He would be very glad indeed to see what could be done discreetly, but he felt

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

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Charge: CONFIDENTIAL Control: 101

- 4 - Date:

bound to remind us that the US made important use of Hong Kong for supplies and for recreation stops for US vessels. The Chinese had already complained about this and Britain has fended them off. If Britain were to push too hard on Hong Kong shipping, there could be a risk to the US use of Hong Kong in relation to the events in Viet-Nam.

7. Mr. Stewart continued that there was very real HK difficulty about legislation or orders in council, and he was reluctant to make any commitment to look into this possibility. He said that persuasion would be continued, and administrative measures would be looked into, with the object of using them discreetly, while avoiding inflaming the Chinese attitude.

8. Mr. Stewart went on to say that it was of very greatest importance that the American approach to the HK on this whole subject not be made public, since the result of public debate would be to render the problem far more difficult. He said he was sorry he could not offer more, but that realistically it was not possible.

9. Mr. Solomon asked whether the British Government would re-examine the possibility of taking legal action if the administrative measures and persuasion did not work. Stewart responded that he would not have a closed mind but he would not hold out any particular hope on this score. Mr. Solomon then spoke of the difficulties [illegible] interpretation of persuasion by government as shown by the experience of the US in dealing with [illegible] Stewart invited Mr. Solomon

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America
OUTGOING AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

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Charge: Control: 101

Date:

Rhodesian matter, and observed that we had been highly successful despite the cost to the firms concerned. He hoped that the British could bring a comparable measure of pressure to bear on the shipping companies. Mr. Stewart responded by saying that in the case of Rhodesia there was the overwhelming judgment of the UN on the side of British sanctions which was not the case with respect to North Viet-Nam. If there were such a UN judgment with respect to NVN, the UK would have no trouble at all in taking action without disturbing British public opinion. Mr. Solomon suggested that there is a NVN distinction in popular opinion between a concern over possible escalation and a recognition of the fact that only the UK amongst the Free World countries had not been cooperative in connection with NVN shipping. Mr. Stewart rejoined that if it were not for Hong Kong, Britain would be able to do much more by persuasion.

10. Ambassador said UK points were clearly understood, and Solomon said he would report fully to the Secretary of State on his return to Washington.

UP-3.

BRUCE

E/MHH-WArmstrong/ZLJ
February 4, 1966

Clearance: Asst Secy Solomon (in draft)

AMB - Ambassador Bruce

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AUTHORITY NND 968108 BY NARS, DATE 12-18-75

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In connection with George McGhee's comments on nuclear sharing, these observations by Chip Bohlen are interesting:

> "Although de Gaulle may even oppose minimal FRG participation in nuclear sharing through evolution of McNamara committee German initiative in pressing for still greater participation through collective ownership of weapons would probably immediately precipitate a French campaign to counteract it by diplomatic activity with Soviets and public statements linking this issue formally with diminished prospects for German reunification. It appears that most promising means to minimize danger of nuclear-sharing question from becoming an emotional issue between France and Germany will be to continue to require that FRG reach agreement with UK and other relevant NATO countries before asking us to take position on whatever formula these countries arrive at concerning nuclear sharing."

E came down for lunch at the office.

A short time ago I selected a paint for regilding the eagle on the top of our building. It has again become filthy. The workmen have erected a box around it, and with the aid of a compressor stationed in the street are scouring it. The result is a large fall-out of dirt on the steps of the Chancery, serving as an indication of how [redacted] thoroughly polluted the air in London is.

February 5, 1966 - Saturday

A tranquil day. E and I went this afternoon to see "Thunderball", the movie adapted from Ian Fleming's book of the same title. It was exciting, but for my taste too full of gadgetry and utter improbability. There was much killing by men and by sharks.

February 6, 1966 - Sunday

As quiet as yesterday, so I did a lot of reading, including 190 pages of my War Diaries of 1943 and 1944. I worked much harder in those days than I now do.

One of the dreariest and most frightening calculations for the future is that concerning world population, which reached 3,308,000,000 in mid-1965. If this rate continues, the figure will exceed 7 billion by the year 2000.

Latin America leads the world in rate of population increase, with Africa and Asia not far behind. Seven-eighths of the world's increase in the next 35 years will be in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

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In 1965 there were about 125 million births in the world and 60 million deaths. The UN estimates that the world death rate before World War II was 26 per 1,000 population, then it fell to 19 in 1955, and now is 16.

I spent an hour going over with Virginia Surtees her accounts. I think I have relieved her of some of her anxieties.

In view of the increasing concern over American casualties in Vietnam, I have obtained a record of UK combat casualties since World War II. They are:

		Killed	Wounded
	Royal Navy	113	200
	Royal Air Force	200	71
X	Army	1594	4257
		1907	4528

For World Wars I and II the figures were:

World War I		
Royal Navy	34,654	4,510
Army	851,117	2,067,442
	885,771	2,071,952
World War II		
Royal Navy	50,758	14,663
Army	144,079	239, 575
RAF	69,606	22,839
	264,443	277,077

February 7, 1966 - Monday

Stefan Zamoyski came to see me this morning to talk further about his son's prospective military service in the United States. I told him that when I was in Washington I had written Jack Cabot on the subject of the Polish Library and Institute. My letter to Cabot was:

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January 28, 1966

Dear Jack:

I had hoped to take up the following matter personally with you but have not had a chance to do so before my return to London tomorrow.

For a good many years I have had some familiarity with the operations of 1) the Polish Library in Paris and 2) the Polish Library and Institute in London. I shall address my comments only to the latter institution.

The Polish Library in London has always been considered the chief cultural center for Polish activities in Great Britain. After the war its direction fell into the hands of Polish emigrees in the United Kingdom, most of whom had served in General Anders' army. This contingent of exiled Poles, with their dependents, is said to amount to about 120,000 people.

The Library is also frequented by Poles regardless of political affiliation, including those who come for study in Great Britain or for other purposes. In addition, it is used by students regardless of nationality. What has recently happened is this: The British Government has in past years given the Library (with which the Institute is now consolidated) an annual grant of 10,000£. An American organization has also made an annual grant of about $8,400. Last year the American organization halved its grant, since it was reducing similar operations in various parts of

The Honorable
John M. Cabot,
Deputy Commandant,
National War College,
Fort McNair,
Washington, D.C.

Europe. A month or so ago the British Government declared that it was reducing its allocation to 7,500£ and that after April 1, 1967, this subsidy would terminate entirely. This action by the British Government was taken, as I understand it, purely as an economy measure.

The Polish Library in London is therefore facing a situation where it has expenses of about 14,000£, which is sufficient on an austere basis to continue its operations. The Polish colony in the UK is a poor one; I have heard of no wealthy members of it. In spite of the generosity with which they support many of their indigent officers, I see no reason to expect that the colony would be able to raise more than the 1,500£ to 2,000£ they do each year for support of the Library.

This is a situation where grants cannot be expected from the United States Government because of our relationship with the Polish Government. Of course the Library is of great importance from a Polish national standpoint, using the word national in a broad sense.

I have no personal connection with the Library or any reason other than familiarity with what I think is the importance of its operations, and friendship for several Poles who devote a good deal of their time to safeguarding it. I cannot help, however, thinking that if some wealthy Poles in the United States knew of what seems to be the almost certain disaster facing this worthy institution unless funds are forthcoming for its support, they might be inclined to do something about it. The chief difficulty in this connection is that the London Poles I know seem to have few connections with people of Polish extraction in the United States. Their plea to me is to get them in touch with some foundation that might come to the assistance of the Library. I tried this with Shep Stone of the Ford Foundation, without success. It is impractical for me while living abroad to do anything more about this, but I am turning to you with the hope that you might take the matter under consideration and perhaps suggest to me the names of some men and women active in Polish-American circles in the United States with whom the London Poles might enter into communication with the obvious intention of

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soliciting funds for the support of the Library. If you could do this for me and send a letter to London, I will keep your name out of it entirely, but it would be at least encouraging for these splendid people if they had the possibility of attempting to save the situation by trying to enlist a sympathetic response from individuals and foundations in the United States. The London Poles would, of course, have to explain in considerable detail the operations of the Library and so forth.

I apologize again for taking this up with you, but knowing of your great interest in Poland and its future, I would greatly appreciate any attention you might pay to this letter.

With best personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,

David K. E. Bruce

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I paid a return call at the Israeli Ambassador, Akaban Remez. He is a vigorous, alert, aggressive man. We talked at length about the Vietnamese war; I found him sympathetic to our policy, since he felt we had offered every opportunity to the other side to bring it to a halt.

Lunched at the Garrick. I paid a return call on the Ambassador of Burundi, Pierre Bigayimpunzi, this afternoon. He is a cheerful, attractive fellow, who, because of lack of communications, has little idea what is going on in his country. He told me when I first met him of his belief there would be a long period of stability at home; the same afternoon there was a resounding coup d'etat. On this occasion, I found him disconsolate, for after only a few months' residence here, he has been transferred to Bonn; his successor will be the present Burundi Ambassador in West Germany. Such capriciousness seems characteristic of many of the African Foreign Offices.

Ben Moore came to see me. He is engaging through his Foundation in a series of studies about conditions in Western European countries. Ben was, during his service there, in my opinion one of the most valuable men in the State Department.

We dined with Norman St. John Stevas at his lovely Queen Anne house, 1 Hampstead Square. The other guests were Dame Peggy Ashcroft (the famous and delightful actress), Lord and Lady Longford (he is now Minister for Colonies), Ian and Lady Caroline Gilmour. St. John Stevas is an ardent Catholic, an admirer and friend of the last three Popes, collector of Papal portraits and miniatures, medallions and other likenesses.

This was one of the pleasantest dinners I ever attended. Afterwards, the men discussed much more than Port. Since two of them are MP's, and the third a Cabinet Minister, they were well informed about the Parliamentary situation in regard to supporting American policy in Vietnam. Evidently all of them felt the US position there is deteriorating, and expected the same to be true in time of President Johnson's popularity at home. I must say the lack of comprehension and knowledge about this issue on the part of intelligent people like these is discouraging. I held forth on the world and the restraint, with which we had handled the problem to date, but did not have the impression I altered their views, although the three will continue publicly to be our firm supporters, unless we bomb Hanoi and Haiphong or carry the war into China.

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In looking over the annual Statistics of my office, I find they include only functions of an official nature. In Great Britain, one establishes a relationship with politicians at lunches and dinners, and receives information from them more freely than if one sees them in their offices or at social functions. This evening was a good example of this. After dinner there was a spirited debate about the merits of the abortion bill now under debate in Parliament. St. John Stevas opposes it strongly; Dame Peggy Asheroft took the contrary view.

In connection with statistics, I have been reading a good many in connection with the present state of the British economy and finances. Bob Roosa came to see me last week, and told me he had derived an impression, after talking to almost all the leading institutional and commercial bankers in London, of skepticism over any large improvement in their export trade, which would be necessary if they are to bring their balance of payments under real control. The big struggle at present in the Government is over the application of the incomes policy. A railway strike is scheduled for February 14. It may be averted by the Government offering the Trade Unions a larger rise in wages than their guide lines policy permits. I feel inflation here will continue, since it is so difficult in any democratic country to stop it by fiat.

Military expenditure is by far the largest item in Britain's overseas spending. In 1964 it amounted to 274 million pounds, or practically half the total. The second in importance is aid to poorer countries, which amounted to 191 million pounds--this last figure is, however, somewhat deceptive, since quite a large proportion of aid is tied to the purchase of British goods. The size of British military spending in different parts of the world in 1964 was as follows:

Far East	95 £m
Middle East	38
Mediterranean	42
Germany	85
Rest of the World	45
	305

The greatest difficulty, it seems to me, in the British financial and economic situation is the country's dependence on the importation of food stuffs to nourish an ever increasing population. Great advances have been made in agricultural productivity. Since 1939 the population of the United Kingdom has increased by six million, or about one-eighth; in spite of this growth, Britain now produces

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THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - December 30, 1965

American Embassy
London

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	1965 Jan-Mar	1965 Apr-Jun	1965 Jul-Sep	1965 Oct-Dec	1965 Total
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS									
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received.....	652	818	533	544	105	209	218	212	744
2. Congressmen who visited London.....	49	39	39	94	16	21	6	58	101
3. Courtesies extended to the above Congressmen by the Embassy.....									
a. Met upon arrival.....	49	38	36	79	16	20	5	55	96
b. Hotel reservations....	48	35	38	56	16	15	3	41	75
c. Local transportation..	24	37	29	66	15	18	4	53	90
d. Appointment with Ambassador..	11	9	6	12	0	3	1	1	5
e. Briefing by Ambassador..	3	7	22	2	0	0	1	0	1
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers.....	16	37	29	44	15	12	2	24	53
g. Lunch or dinner at Residence.....	5	4	2	1	15	0	0	0	15
h. Reception or cocktails at Ambassador's residence..	5	0	10	11	14	0	0	1	15
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers.....	7	0	7	29	4	8		16	29
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel.....	26	36	25	58	16	16	3	37	72
k. Appointments with official or non-official British..	17	11	9	44	15	17	0	24	56
l. Secretarial service.....	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
m. Accompanied to departure point.....	35	36	33	55	16	16	5	52	89

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	1965 Jan-Mar	1965 Apr-Jun	1965 Jul-Sep	1965 Oct-Dec	Total 1965
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON (Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above)									
1. State Department					23	24	24	17	88
2. Other					20	12	14	13	59
(NOTE: Although no exact figures are currently available on services provided for the preceding, it is the policy of the Embassy to meet all visitors of Deputy Assistant Secretary rank or above and make the motor pool available to them for any official business they may have in London. Statistics on the number of visitors met by Embassy officers are being kept beginning January 1, 1966.)									
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC									
1. Telegrams received by Embassy	25962	34241	34322	38875	9058	8931	7587	8785	34361
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy	8011	12601	15220	9229	2403	2420	2192	2238	9303
D. AMBASSADOR									
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktail parties) -									
a. To which Ambassador invited	262	228	227	254	36	88	64	85	273
b. Accepted	32	29	19	21	3	7	5	9	24
2. Lunches -									
a. To which Ambassador invited	116	102	71	58	25	31	7	18	81
b. Accepted	53	33	21	16	7	8	3	5	23
3. Dinners -									
a. To which Ambassador invited	178	169	129	110	31	63	17	49	160
b. Accepted	34	31	16	19	4	14	0	7	25
4. Miscellaneous Invitations -									
a. Received by Ambassador	277	253	226	182	31	56	19	82	188
b. Accepted	40	47	26	31	1	6	2	15	24
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parentheses)	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	22 (9525)	21 (16664)	14 (8726)	39 (22454)	96 (58369)
6. Speeches by Ambassador	19	27	7	16	4	4	2	2	12

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	1965 Jan-Mar	1965 Apr-Jun	1965 Jul-Sep	1965 Oct-Dec	Total 196
7. Calls on Ambassador by U.S. officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	328	26	31	14	36	107
a. State	43	43	26	39	12	13	6	8	39
B. USIS	1	0	7	1	1	0	2	0	3
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
d. White House	1	2	7	5	0	2	1	0	3
e. Defense	2	6	5	15	2	2	0	2	6
f. Army	4	0	5	16	2	5	0	7	14
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	1	1	0	4	6
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	0	0	0	0
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	0	1	3	0	4
j. Ex-Im Bank	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
k. AEC	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	2
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	5	5	8	15	25
8. Calls on Ambassador by other than US officials and staff members.....									
a. Foreign Ambassadors	52	28	24	32	8	4	4	13	29
b. Foreign Journalists	38	30	47	22	0	0	1	4	5
c. U.S. Journalists	44	68	66	62	15	14	8	9	46
d. Misc. Others	132	222	173	319	20	35	17	8	80
9. Calls on Foreign Ambassadors	66	16	22	23	3	19	5	3	30
E. RESIDENCE									
1. Given by Ambassador (Number of guests in parenthesis).....									
a. Receptions.....	31 (1496)	32 (1817)	18 (1583)	25 (2468)	5 (550)	7 (814)	4 (740)	5 (700)	21 (2804
b. Lunches (including those in Chancery).....	42 (318)	61 (520)	30 (268)	34 (355)	7 (157)	8 (94)	8 (90)	3 (70)	26 (411

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	1965 Jan-Mar	1965 Apr-Jun	1965 Jul-Sep	1965 Oct-Dec	Total 1965
c. Dinners.....	33 (355)	33 (372)	29 (306)	27 (279)	6 (76)	5 (98)	4 (33)	6 (107)	21 (314)
2. Mrs. Bruce									
a. Wives' meetings.....	9 (532)	12 (888)	11 (864)	10 (1043)	3 (148)	3 (264)	0	3 (272)	9 (684)
b. Ambassadresses received	8	24	6	13	4	3	1	2	10
3. Overnight guests (for varying lengths of time).....	45	66	67	82	16	21	12	10	59

(Note: This list includes only functions of an official nature and does not include lunches, dinners, weekend events, etc., given or attended by the Ambassador, which were primarily personal and private.)

about half of its total food requirements, or two-thirds of all that can be grown in temperate climates; this latter figure, comparing with about one-half before the second World War. Cattle and sheep stocks increased between 1953 and 1961, but numbers are now tending to remain stable. Pigs and poultry have shown a sharp increase. The out-put of wheat has been slowly upward, but that of barley has quadrupled between 1947 and the present. The trouble is there is little idle agricultural land to be exploited. There are vast uncultivated areas in Scotland, but they are probably not adaptable to any cultivation except that of trees. Moreover, trees come to maturity far more leisurely than they do in more favorable climates.

February 8, 1966 Tuesday

My first visitor this morning was the Ambassador of Kuwait, Sheikh S. AlSabah, the elder son of the new ruler of Kuwait. He is 30 years of age, and studied law at Gray's Inn. Thereafter he went into his country's Foreign Office, where he was head of the legal department. We talked about Kuwait's water problem. In spite of the arrangement made with Iraq for the diversion of fresh water to Kuwait, the engineering studies have not yet been completed. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti continue to be supplied through their expensive systems for desalinization. Al-Sabah says such water, although brackish, is entirely healthy and potable. They have had some success in finding water in their deserts, but, as he remarked rather ruefully, they are more likely to strike oil than water.

E and I lunched with Diana Cooper at 10 Warwick Avenue. The guests were St. John Stevas, Iris Tree, John Julius Norwich, Lady Asquith, James Mossman. Stevas, an MP, worked for several years on The Economist. He is a fervent admirer of the writings of Walter Bagehot, whom he rightly considers an extraordinary man. Bagehot was at one time Editor of The Economist. Stevas has persuaded that periodical to publish his works in seven or eight volumes, and has sent me the first two, with introductions by himself, and by Sir William Haley of the London Times. Lady Asquith, better known as Violet Bonham-Carter, is the daughter of the famous Lord Asquith, and a pillar of the Liberal Party. Although about 85, she is exceptionally lively in conversation. Her recent book on Winston Churchill has had a great success. Good-looking James Mossman, active in moving pictures, radio, TV, and literary authorship, is exceptionally attractive.

7902932

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

1979 OCT -2 PM 3:10

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

reply to: 25 Elm Ridge Road
Pennington, New Jersey 08534
September 19, 1979

Mr. Frank Machak
Chief of Documents and Reference
Division of Foreign Affairs and Reference Service
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Freedom of Information Request

Dear Mr. Machak:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act as amended.

I am requesting access for the purpose of a scholarly book I am writing, of the diaries of David K. E. Bruce for the period 1951-1974 and any related records. I believe that the amended act provides that if some portions of the diaries are exempt from access to scholars, the remainder will be made available. It also seems to me that this request fits the category of "furnishing information which can be considered as primarily benefiting the public," and so I hope we can work this out, at last, with some efficiency.

As provided for in the amended Act, I will expect to receive a reply within ten working days. If some of the material has already been cleared, I'd appreciate a chance to look at that. My telephone number is 609-737-1950, at Temple University, 215-787-1802.

Sincerely,

Joan Mellen
Professor

FOI 7902932
(BRUCE DIARIES)
PART VI
OCT. 1963 - JUNE 1964
COPIES OF ONLY THE RELEASED DOCS (FULL + PART)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Professor Joan Mellen
25 Elm Ridge Road
Pennington, New Jersey 08534

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request #7902232

Dear Professor Mellen:

I refer to my letter of September 10 which released a portion of the documents relevant to your FOIA request.

The enclosed documents are Part VI which covers the period October, 1963 through June, 1964. Prefacing these documents is a letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Classification/Declassification which explains the results of that review.

The charges for releasable material amount to $44.10. This sum reflects the total costs for 441 pages of duplicated documents ($.10 per page). In order to collect these documents, you should submit a check or money order made payable to the U.S. Treasury for the amount of $44.10. Please send this remittance to the Information and Privacy Staff, Room 1239, Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520.

If I may answer any questions concerning your request, please contact me on (202) 632-5378.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Siljegovic
Information and Privacy Staff

Enclosures:
As stated

FOI CASE NO. 7902932 (Part VI)

Professor Joan Mellen
25 Elm Ridge Road
Pennington, New Jersey 08534

Dear Professor Mellen:

I refer to your letter of September 19, 1979 requesting the release of certain Department of State documents under the Freedom of Information Act (Title 5 USC Section 552).

A search of files under the Department's control has resulted in the retrieval of 566 additional pages which appear relevant to your request. After careful review, we have determined that 331 pages can be released. One hundred and ten (110) more can be released subject to excisions. One hundred and one (101) must be withheld from release.

All the denied and excised material (unless otherwise specified below) has been determined to be properly exempt from release under Paragraph (b) (1) of Section 552 as currently and properly classified under Executive Order 12065 and authorized by that Order to remain protected in the interest of national defense or foreign policy. All non-exempt material in the excised documents that is reasonably segregable from the exempt material is released herewith.

It has been determined that the release of one page of insert material must be denied under Paragraph (b) (5) of Section 552 as it constitutes inter-agency or intra-agency memoranda or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with this agency.

It has been determined that the release of seven pages of text and four pages of insert material must be denied under Paragraph (b) (6) of Section 552 as their release would consittute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

The decision whether an additional 24 pages can be released requires coordination with other government agencies. We will write to you again concerning that decision.

With respect to material denied or excised, you have the right to appeal this determination within 60 days. Appeals should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, D artment of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. A letter of appeal should refer to Freedom of Information case number shown above.

Sincerely,

For the Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Classification/Declassification

Thomas W. Ainsworth
Director, Mandatory Review
Bureau of Administration